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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1905.

A very large amount of poverty is due to want of thought in spending money. —Archdeacon Madden.

College Discipline. In condemning the board of visitors

the position assumed by them towards rebellious cadets and in upholding and encouraging the cadets in their rebellion against the authorities of the institute, our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond Evening Journal, is pursuing a course which, if generally adopted and carried to its logical and inevitable conwould destroy every public institution of learning in Virginia and disgovernment itself. We are scarcely less than astounded at the letter and spirit of our contemporary's rearticles on this subject. The right of petition is a constitutional right, in our form of government, and is to be encouraged. It is the inalienable right of citizens, and it is the conceded right of students in our institutions of learning But there is a difference between a respectable petition and a declaration independence and defiance; there is a difference between a plea and a threat Our constitution provides that "Congress can make no law, prohibiting the right to petition the government for a redress rievances; "but the constitution does not grant to citizens the right to threaten defy the authorities of government Every such act is an act of rebellion and all parties thereto subject themselve o arrest and punishment. But the rehip of the cadets to the V. M. ent, for every citizen is a "sou while the cadets are minors of the institute. The board has caccided to them the right of petition, petition to be considered must be petition in fact, and nothing but ition. It must be a respectful praye tend that they may undertake to force the management to terms by a ise this right in case their de complied with, The tself is an act of insubordination nd defiance. They have put themselves In an attitude of mutiny, and they must make their peace with the board and restore the status quo before they can have standing. Before the board can have any dealings with them they must withdraw their paper unconditionally, pecede from their position of rebellion put themselves once again under the rules of the institution in the spirit of obedience and conformity, or the last one of them must be expelled, if the authority and dignity of the institution

are to be preserved. Dr. J. N. Upshur, a member of the

board, says:

"The trouble with the third class is that in violation of a regulation the class formed a combination and conspiracy and sent the superintendent an ultimatum with a threat. The penalty for such action is dismissal. The regulation lies at the foundation of all discipline and the board must enforce it unless the cadets retract. They have a right to sand in a petition or protest on any subject about which they feel aggrieved and the superintendent must forward it to the board if they so require. The board is always ready to listen to them and grant any request consistent with discipline."

In the presence of this vital question the mere matter of food, good or bad, fades into insignificance. The character and the very life of the institution are involved. The question is, shall the ca-dets rule or shall the authorities rule no yielding, concession or compromise on the part of the board. Better that agement should yield under threat to the demands of a lot of school boys. Better, far better, that this noble institution be burned to the ground than that it should make an abject and cowardly surrender

Par be it from us to speak harshly of these boys. They have been ill advised and we have sympathy with them a far as their grievances go, but we have no sympathy with their insubordination They are not taking a manly stand, an they are by no means to be encourage it. They are in the wrong, they ar injuring themselves, and the institution wrong, the manly thing to do is to make feeling existed that to Loomisize return to the right way. Conduct like it. theirs is destructive of discipline and Mr. Loomis came home and no doubt

at cross purposes with every principle

A Suggestion for Our Lawmakers Yesterday we referred to a letter from Hon. W. D. Caldwell to the Hanever Herald on the Torrens System. Towards the conclusion of the letter Mr. Caldwell said: "But if the people of Hanover and the people of Virginia want to establish the Torrens System they should see that the statute is drawn by the ablest and most conservative legal talent we have and after careful study and delibera-

We agree with Mr. Caldwell in this, but we should like to know exactly what he means by "careful study and deliberation?" We call his attention to the fact that this subject has been pending before the Virginia State Bar Asso ciation since 1899. That association first appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Charles A. Graves, of the University of Virginia, and Mr. W. W. Old, of Norolk, to consider the subject and report thereon. This committee rendered a faruary 15, 1991, the General Assembly passed a joint resolution reciting the importance of the subject and constituting Messrs. Massle, Graves and Old a committee to draft a bill for presentation to the Assembly. On August 6, 1902, the State Bar Association took further action by appointing Messrs. Eugene C. Massle and Frank W. Christian, of Richmond. Prof. W. M. Lile, of the University, and Major Thomas C. Elder, of Staunton, a special committee to draft a bill on the subject. During the same year the Constitutional Convention of Virginia added a special section to the constitution to enable the General As sembly "to establish such court or courts of land registration as it may the Virginia Military Institute for proper for the administration of any aw it may adopt for the purpose of the settlement, registration, transfer or assurance of titles to land in the State or any part thereof." (Const., section 100.) the proposed Torrens bill was completed in January, 1966, and was at once introduced into the House of Delegates

In February, 1903, the same bill was in

April 3, 1903, the same bill was intro-

luced in the House of Delegates by Hon

Blackburn Smith, of Berryville; and the

same bill, with some amendments, was

finally introduced in the Senate in 1904

by Hon. George Wayne Anderson, of

Richmond.

McIlwaine, of Petersburg, Again

troduced in the Senate by Hon. W. B.

that some of "the ablest and most conservative legal talent we have" has been called into requisition and been spe cially charged with solemn duties in relation to this bill, and that ample tim has been afforded for "careful study and deliberation." Upon this point we quote from an address delivered by Hon. Eugene C, Massle last August before the Virginia State Bar Association. "Some legislation is demanded for the relief o the people, and it is the duty of the association as well as of each individual member of the bench and bar to see that Virginia gets none but the best. This has been the ambition of the speaker. The bill presented to the last Legislature was drawn after years of study; after comparison of the Australian, English Canadian, and American acts; after per sonal investigation of the practical operation of the land registration act of Massachusetts; after with prominent authorities on the sub ject at home and abroad; after interwith such experts as could be reached in this country, and after consultation with such members of this association as could be induced to give any time to the subject, It has been graciously commended by those who have considered it, and it is now your privilege to correct such defects as may hav escaped the author and its previous critics. You are earnestly solicited to give the Commonwealth the benefit of

neal be heeded Hints to Young Lawmakers.

The Fredericksburg Star gives a word of warning to the young men who will take their first lessons in law-making during the next session of the General Assembly. It is said that the number of young delegates will be unusually large and the Star admonishes them that it is not essential to their future welfare and continued success in public life that each one of them should introduce or have passed some measure of legislation.

your studious criticism." Let this ap

"On the contrary," says our contemporary, "there is fully as much beneficent work before each of them in checking ill-considered statutes as there is in encting necessary measures. Our statute aws have very recently been codified, and every new law means an addition to or change in our present Code. Only desirable and beneficial changes will be approved by your constituents, Any other additions or changes will redound to your

Let us add to this sound advice the generalization that the statesman who will make the best name for himself and who will more surely endear himself to the people will be he who lays his own selfish ambitions aside and strives to do all that he can for the public welfarewill be he who seeks to give all he can to the people rather than to grab all he can for himself. "It is more blessed to every cadet in the institute be expelled give than to receive." If public men would only believe this divine saying, and make it their rule of conduct, what an uplift there would be in statesmanship and what an improvement in govern-

For Consular Reform.

The whole movement for consular re form got a shock and a discrediting last summer when Francis B. Loomis was ap-pointed as an agent to help bring it hopes of J. P. Jones to the dock of dea bit, investigate our consular and minin which they have been trained, any interial diplomacy, and come home and tell us what was the matter with them. cipline which they have obligated them. Such was the President's order, and the country groaned. A rather strong diplomacy was not necessarily to better

duly filed his report. Just what recommendations were escapes us at the moment, if we ever read them. We are reasonably certain, however, that they were of no particular consequence to any-

Meanwhile the United States consular service continued to stand in rather urgent need of reform. It is gratifying to note that the President has taken the matter up again, this time in a manner better calculated to show results. A couple of orders recently issued show that a direct effort is at last to be made to regulate and restrict future appointments in this important department of the administration. The first dealing with the higher branch of the foreign service, provides that no man may be appointed to a secretaryship of legation who does not know at least one other language than his own. The Eugene C Massie, of Richmond; Prof. second, somewhat complicated in detail, virtually extends the requirements now regulating appointment to consular posts worth \$12,500 a year and up, to those worth more than \$1,000. In substance, orable report in 1900. Then on Feb- these requirements are that the applicant must be either one already tried and proved in the service, or one who, upon nomination, gives satisfactory evidence of his qualifications.

The precise point of the language qualification is not altogether plain. It is post of secretary to the French legation, for example, would be actually benefited by a knowledge of Spanish or German. It is not even stated that the language whatever its intent, should prove decidedly helpful in keeping out the inbred plum tree and the gentleman whose only recommendation for office is that he

The second order should prove even more helpful in identically the same diection. Its general effect is simply to substitute the merit system for the patronage system. That appears to be exactly the tack that every effectual effort for reform should take. From a dance of the latter our consular service has in past years suffered largely. Few the American consul has been all that he ought to be. Not only has he generally failed to improve his splendid chance for making himself commercially infrequently gone far in the other direc-His sins have not all tion. of omission. His personal fallings have done a good deal at times to bring his country into

tempt and disrepute. The reform of our foreign plainly falls into two heads. keep out the incapable men and must get in the capable. And absolute divorce however, hasn't come yet-is the first long step forward. The next is to at tach to these posts salaries that will make them worth a good man's while. A spects, we are in others the most niggardly in the world.

While Governor Herrick is fully within his rights as a defeated candidate in asserting that he was licked merely by prejudice and passion, it is a little rough ic state that the prejudiced and passionate Ohloans outnumber the other kind by 41,705.

College presidents have met in Wash ington to discuss foot-ball and graduate studies. Foot-ball might be a graduate study itself but for the fact that few players study, and next to none grad-

The Georgia mentioned in the dispatches as having a very loose lid is not the American Georgia, so well-known, on account of having been marched through,

promises to be a shade more in the limelight than a man of the Jedge's retiring nature nright have preferred. Bearing in mind the anti-election prom

ises of Mr. Jerome, those life insurance magnates may now begin to wonder took in strines.

four-years' lease on the White House, it seems reasonably certain that it will not be Little Mae McClellan, It has not yet come out that the big

thing in particular to the campaign fund of Mr. Jerome, When you want to smoke a cigarette out in Indiana, no matter how old you are, it becomes necessary to go out be-

hind the barn. Makers of hot-air heaters appear to have prissed a great chance in failing to name their star make, The Castro,

If the South really wants immigration, she will have to do something else besides tell it to Congress.

Mr. Edison, who says that people are sleeping too much, cyldently lives off

the milkman's route. Fine openings everywhere for political machinists and manufacturers of Ild-

Thanksgiving Day this year must ring as rather a bitter mockery on the ears of Chauncey M. Depew.

We make a specialty of HEAVY TIMBERS For Wharves, Bridges, Treaties, Derricks, Large Buildings and other LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE. LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE. and we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen, Richmond, Va. A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

KHYMES FOR TO DAY

What's It Like Without a Kiss? (Denver papers are printing the picture of a young society man who swears that no has never been kissed.)

Note ye bliss that went unhad! Pipe ye to a lip unblissed! Hark ye how his youth was sad! Mark ye him—The Great Unklissed!

Did not ladies fair abound?
Ah, he never thought to kiss them! Ah, he never thought to kiss them! let if kisses flew around—? "Twas his wretched lot to miss them!

"Joe," we said, "thy youth's not spent: Come thee from thy lone stagnation! Get thy solemn face unbent-Take a stab at osculation!"

"Come," we said, "now tell us this: Why not try it at your lelsure? What's it like without a kiss? What is living minus pleasure?"

"Well," said Joe, "'tis true I'm growing Old unklased, forlorn and lone; But I have the pride of knowing All my microbes are my own," H. S. IL

Proof Positive.

The Male Idiot—"But how can I be sure that you love me?"

The Female Ditto—"Remember that I have had many chances to marry handsome men, clever men and interesting men—and yet I accepted you!"—Cleveland Leader.

Fatal Term.

Grayce-"What broke up your antiorset meeting?"
Gladys-"Oh, some feel woman sug-ested that we present a straight front the emeny."-Chicago Sun.

An Icy Retort. "Art," said the moralizer, "can never successfully imitate nature." "Oh, 1 don't know," rejoined the demor-nizer. "How about artificial ice?"--Chi-

Better Still.

"Why are you so anxious to secure a drama from the pen of Balderdash?" ask-ed the friend. "He's never produced a ed the friend, successful play."
"No," responded the New York man-ager, "but he's had a play suppressed."

The World's Railways.

According to recent German statistics the length of the railroads of the world is 637,165 miles, of which 270,386 are in America, 181,776 in Burope, 49,592 in Asia, 15,649 in Africa, 16,709 in Australia. Of the mileage of European railroads Germany stands first. The total value of the railroads of the world is estimated at over \$5,000,000,000.—Columbia State.

THE V. M. I. CRISIS.

Insubordination Must Not Be Tolerated, Say Editors. When closely analyzed, it will be seen at the "notification" of the third class

to the superintendent of the Virginia.
Military Institute distinctly partakes of threatening tone and nature; and a threat of such sort from a subordinate body to its superior officers cannot possibly be construed in other light than as a muconstrued in other light than as a muin a military school, whose first lesson is that of obedience of cadet to officers, and whose whole scheme depends for it sauccess upon the recognition and cuforcentent of that principle. The right to petition-but not to threaten-and to petition, only upon the hypothesis that the request is respectfully framed and is utterly foreign in intent or purpose to a drastic demand. Under no circum-stances should the petition serve the and that a student body in'a military ol should be accorded the privilege and so, or else we will as a retallatory measure, take this or that action," then we ask, where and what are the limin-tions to be piaced upon such rights or privilege attaching to a subordinate miprivilege attaching to a subordinate mi-ltary body. Once establish the prece-dent, how far will that precedent lead? what extent is its application to be circumscribed? If one class of cadets can properly say to the superintendent: "We demand improvement in table fare or we will quit? why cannot another class say, demand shorter hours for guard duty, or else we will cease to perform guard duty. "Entirely in order, is it, for relief to be asked by the student body, where relief is believed to be due, and to be thus sought, time and again if to be thus sought, time and again if necessary, but a ways ought this to be done in respectful tone and in recogni-tion of duly constituted authority. The Times repeats, therefore, that apology due the authoriues of the V. dets of the third class for the from cases of the third class for disrespectful and insubordinate ten-its demands for a better grade of than now provided.—Roanoke Times.

temporary annoyance, but everybody who is taking any part in the consideration had as well recognize the inflicting a serious blow upon the institute. It is a military school, and the importance of maintaining authority and enforcing discipline is probably not ap-preciated by some as fully as it should precinted by some as fully as it should be. We would not be understood as in-timating that the cadets should submit to life insurance companies contributed anywrong, or hantually suffer from hunger, but there is no reason to believe that they are called upon to do anything of the sort. Nobody is interested in seeking to impose such canditions upon them. It is certain that the authorities must be sustained, or the institute will suffer.-Danville Register.

It will be a source of gratification to the friends of the Virginia Military in-stitute and to the public generally to know that there was no foundation for the charges brought against the missary department of that institution by the cadets. The Board of Visitors has made a thorough examination and has so declared, and that action is approved so declared, and that action is approved and endorsed by the parents of many of the complaining cadets, who were present at the examination. We are glad the institution is exonerated and ext right before the public. The cadets must now withdraw their charges in writing or be dismissed, which is, constitution of the distributions of the cadeta and the cadeta with the cadeta and t idering the whole subject, a light punshment.-Fredericksburg Star,

There has been far more agitation of There has been far incre agitation of the subject than the matter demanded, and, naturally, in so much publicity there has been inissistement and exaggration by some of the newspapers. This news-paper agitation has emboldened the capaper agliation has emboldened the cadets to a degree of insubordination requiring action by the authorities, something like natiny, but they must keep
within the bounds of discipline. The authorities of the institution, after inquiry
into the charges of insubordination by
one of the classes, has determined that
the men guilty of such breach of discipline must retract their language on
pain of dismissal. Already the majority, we are informed, have agreed to
meet the requirements of the board, an
only a minority refuse to accept the conditions prescribed. These will come unditions prescribed. These will come un-der if let alone. Ctherwise their disder if let alone. Ctherwise their dis-missal will follow. Discipline must be maintained at a military school above all others.—Newport News Times-Herald.

Reasons

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ALL DRUGGISTS.

Voice of the People

Mr. Rucker Replies.

MIT. KUCKET KEPHES.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—My attention has been called to various articles appearing in certain trade journals and local papers, criticising a statement made by me several weeks ago with reference to the sale made by my company to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C.

lem, N. C.

It was my desire merely to correct the statement in a previous interview, wherein I was incorrectly quoted as saying that the R. J. Reynoids Tobacco Company was a branch concern, and thereupon stated, and now repeat, that the R. J. Reynoids Tobacco Company is a distinct concern and not a branch of The Amerian #Tobacco Company, or any other business.

their concern and not a brainer of any other business.

My critics have not denied the truth of my statement, but have atempted to pervert same into saying that the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company has no connection whatever with The American Tobacco Company, while any well informed man in the tobacco trade knows that The American Tobacco Company is interested in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's business, and I certainly would not be so foolish as to make denial of a fact that the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company the state of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company the state of the state

The President's Anger Aroused.

The President's Anger Aroused.

In an interview the other day with a delegation from Massachusetts President Roosevelt took occasion, incdentally to administer a stinging rebuke to Mr. H. M. Whitney, of that State. He said that on a former occasion he had had an informal discussion with a similar delegation from Massachusetts and no notes were taken by either side, and added: When the President of the United States definitely and formally expresses himself for publication on a question of great national importance what he says should not be left to the imperfection of memory, often colored by interest, but should be put beyond the possibility of misunderstanding by careful preparation and committal to writing.

"To try to repeat from memory what the President has said when a year has elapsed is to show entire indifference to accuracy, as well as to propriety. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Whitney did in the Massachusetts campaign that had just closed. He pretended to quote what I had said during the course of the long and informal interview with his committee a year before; no notes of the conversation having been taken at the time. Not only did, he misquote the words I used, but by suppressing almost all that I had said, and by giving what he purported to give entirely apart from its context, he absolutely, and, as I im constrained to believe, deliberately, misrepresented what had occurred; and he knew well that it was impossible for the President of the United States to enter into a personal discussion about the mut-

Save the Game.

Save the Game.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Anent your editorial in to-day's issue of your paper headed "Save the Game."

Some action should certainly be taken in every section of the State to prevent the ruthless extermination of all game birds, especially partridges. I know from my own personal observation and from the report of those in a position to know that partridges are very scarce this fall. The severe winter of 1904-5 left but few birds to mate and the first coveys they hatched out were in a great measure drowned by the heavy rains in the spring and early summer. Consemeasure drowned by the heavy rains in the spring and early summer. Consequently the majority of the coveys are the second hatching, and are scarcely beyond the "blue head" state, and being young and hexperienced, so to speak, fall easy victims. The scarcity of birds causes the huntsman to hunt those few coveys he can find closed, in many cases, almost, if not entirely, to the point of extermination.

Unless something is done so few birds will escape the huntman's shot or the ravages of the coming winter, etc., that this sport will be practically rulned in Virginia for years.

rivages of the coming when the protection of the course its appropriate the course its appropriate the course of the code, is amply sufficient to protect the game if it is enforced. The season is fairly short, as it is and the Board of Supervistors has power to still further shorten it if it sees fit, as you pointed out. See See, 2070a of the Code of Virginia (1904; ct. 5). The trouble is in the enforcing of the present law. The game wardens should be appointed as provided for by Sec, 2070b of the Code, as I fear is not the case in most of the counties. And further than this, each individual should take upon himself to see that the law is enforced.

Of course the law canont protect the

ored. Of course the law canont protect the forced. Of course the law canont protect the birds from the ravages of the snow and ice and the hawks, etc., and each individual should at every opportunity do his best to kill the hawks and feed what birds he can during a heavy snow. One thing more: I wish to express my opinion in operation, to the view held by so many, that the more the birds are shot in the fall the better they will birtch the following spring. I don't believe it; and such yiews emanate in a great measure, I believe, from a spirit of seitshment. A QUAIL

Richmond, Va;

Vast Salaries of Kings and Queens Vast Salaries of Kings and Queens
The Kaiser receives \$3,925,000 a year as
King of Prussia, but nothing as Emperor of Germany. Besides this he has an
enormous private income, derived from
mines, lisheries and estates, of which he
owns more than any other main in Prussia. The King of Bavaria receives \$1,250,
000 a year; the King of Bavaria receives \$1,250,
the Grand Duke of Baden, \$1,00,000. The
Carr of Russia is paid \$5,750,000 for his
private use, while each Grand Duke receives \$1,000,000 a year. In addition to
these enormous salaries each of the rulers
has a large income from royalties and
perquisites of many kinds, of which few
outsiders know anything.—Exchange.

The Republican Majority. A new cave has been discovered in Virginia. The anticipated Republican majority up there may have crawled into it.

Atlanta Constitution.

QUERIES ANDANSWERS

Rulers of All Nations.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Phease print a list of the sovereigns of the civilized world in your query column. I am sure it would benefit every min. I am sure it would benefit every SURSCRIBER.

would benefit every
SURSCRIBER.
Official Head.
Menelik II.
Habibuila Khan
Thanh Thal
Manuel Quintana
Francis Joseph
Mir Mahnud
Leopoid II.
Seld Abdui Ahad
Ismael Montes
Francisco de P.
Rodrigues Alves
Ferdinan
Jerman Riosco
Kenag Iiau (Queen, his
aum, rules)
Rafael Reyes
Leopoid (King of the
Heigians) Country

Bulgaria Chile China Colombia Congo Free State minark minican Republic

Hands Reference Leopold (King of the Helps) Leopold (King of the Helps) Leopold (King of the Helps) Leopold Farman Leopolds Plaza Abbas Pacha Emile Loubet William II. William II. William II. Cite Scuador Egypt France
Germany
France
Handla
Bayaria
Saxony
Wurtenberg
Haden
Hesse
Lippe-Detmold
Anhalt
Brunswick
Hecklenburg-Strell
Oldenburg
Saxe-Altenburg
Saxe-Coburg and
Gotha William II.
Otto
Augustus III.
Frederick
Ernst Louis V.
Alexander (A Regency)
Prederick Abrecht
nirederick Francis IV.
Frederick William
Frederick Augustus
Ernest

Leopold (Duke of Albany) George II. William Ernest Frederick Saxe-Meiningen Saxe-Weimar Waldeck-Pyrmon Great Britain and Ireland Bresce Edward VII.

George
Manuel Estrado
Cabrara

Greece Guntemala Cabrera
Nord Alexis
Manual Bonilla
Edward
Victor Emannuel III.
Mutsuhita
Seid Mahomed Rahim
VI Hims Hayti Honduras India, Empire of Italy Japan Khiva Mexico Monaco Montenegr

Mutsuhita
Steid Mahomed Rahim
Yi Hiung
A. Barclay
Adolphus (Duke of
Nassau)
General Porfirio Diaz
Albert
Nicholas
Muley Abdul Azziz
Surendra Bikruan
Shamsher Jang
Wilhelmina
General Jose S. Zelaya
Nasyvid Feysal bin
Turkee
Provietonal junta
Manuel Amador
Muzafor ed Din
Jose Pardo
Carlos
Carlos
Nicholas II.
Jose Pedro Escalon
Peter Kerngeorgevitch,
Arbonso XIII.
Omer II.
M. Rucbet
El Hardl Pasha
Abdul Hamid III.
Theodore Roosevelt. Peru Portugal Roumania Russia Salvador Servia Siam Theodore Roosevelt Jose Batels y Ordonez Chrisno Castro Seyyld All

Hoge's Vote.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir,-Please give number of votes J.
Hampton Hoge received when he run
against Montague for Governor.
Montague, 116 582; Hoge, 81,366. Montague's plurality, 35,316.

Launching of the Kearsarge.

Launching of the Kearsarge.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Please inform me in what year
the Battleship Kearsarge was launched
at Newport News, and oblige a
SUBSCRIBER.
The Kearsarge was launched in 1858. She
was christened by Mrs. Winslow, wife of
Lieutenant (now capitaln) Winslow, son
of the capitain who commanded the old
Kearsarge in the battle with the Alabama. The Kentucky was launched on
the same day, an hour after the initial
plunge of the Kearsarge.

A Wife's Protection.

A Wife's Protection.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Will you please answer in your query column this question: Is there a law in Virgin's to protect women against drunken husbands and his sons, who get drunk, abuse and threaten the life of a helpless woman? She is the only lady in the house. The father and grown sons get drunk and threaten her life, she inwing to hide for fear they will kill her. What can she do? The husband says when she wants to go elsewhere to live that by going she forfeits her dower right. Is this the law?

A woman can leave her husband without forfeiting her dower right if she is not at fault, but is forced into so doing by the action of the husband.

The Game Law.

The Game Law.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Please answer in your query column the following: In the game laws of the State there is a clause which states that it is unlawful to shoot wild fowl from an artificial island. Please explain what is meant by an artificial island? Does a man violate the game laws in any way if he anchors his boat below low-water mark and covers himself and boat with grass, in order to shoot the ducks that come his way?

If a party should happen to own ducking ground near the spot where the boat its careboard can they compalar?

ground near the spot wher anchored, can they complain

Is anchored, can they complain?

Neither the statutes, nor the courts have defined what is meant by an "artificial stand." It would probably be held to mean any artificial structure, whether floating or fixed, which would furnish a support for a man engaged in hunting, from which either in concealment or in the open, he could shoot wild fowl; whether it was a real or an imitation island,

Adjoining Property Dispute.

Adjoining Property Dispute.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I send you a diagram of two fields representing A's and B's fields as they join each other. As you see, A's is much higher elevation. A has a negro tenant who works corn in his field, and B's is a fine tobacco lot below. As tenant runs his rows east and west, turning his water or drainage promiscuously on B's field regardless of ditches, when he could have two on line running north and south, which would turn all water in ditches. Now that has washed B's field very baddly. Has he a right to do this and what is the remedy?

Who is responsible for the damage, A or his tenant?

Who is responsible for the damage, A or his tenant?

The owner or tenant of a field cannot throw surface water on the land of a lower proprietor indiscriminately, but only by the natural drainage courses. It would seem that his recourse would be against the tenant.

Dogs' Rights.

Dogs. Rights.

If a neighbor's dogs go into his neighbor's farm and kill some of his turkeys, has he the right to shoot the dogs? which are valuable ones, the dogs being puples and their mother taxed; and has not the owner of the dogs as much right to make the owner of the turkeys pay for the dogs as well as the owner of the dogs can be made to pay for the turkeys his dogs killed.

By answering these questions you will

dogs killed.

By answering these questions you will greatly oblige.

The Virginia statute declares that all dogs in the cities of Richmond, Manches

nogs in the cities of Richmond, Manchester, Petersburg and Alexandria and in the county of Henrico, and all dogs listed for taxation in any county or city of the State, shall be deemed personal property, etc.

Another statute declares that all dogs listed greathy all and proveds.

three months old and upwards must be listed for taxation at the proper period each year. The statement of the case implies that the dogs in question were not listed for taxation. However, if the dors were kept in any of the localities named above the owner can bring an action at law for redress; if not, he seems to be without remedy,

Granulated Sugar 43C

Witch Hazel Tollet Soap, 10c 9c New Navy Beans,

Fresh French Candy, per 5C James River Shad, Best California Hams, 81/2C
Grape Nuts or Postum, 12c 12c Mountain Roll Butter, 2 Evaporated Peaches, per 11c good Salt Pork per 61/2 c

Cood Salt Pork per 61/2 c

Cood Salt Pork per 61/2 c

Good Roll Butter, per 15c S. Ullman's Son

New Sourkrout,

(1820-1822 East Main. STORES \ 506 East Marshall. (Phones at All Stores.

& THIS DAY IN HISTORY November 17th.

Bellsarius, who was then defending Rome against the Goths, exiled Pope

Rome against the Goths, exiled Pope Sylverius for treachery.

1679—In commemoration of Queen Eliza-beth's birth, the effigles of the Pope, the devil, Sir George Jeffries, Mr. L'Estrange, etc., were carried in pro-cession and burned in Temple Bar, by a Whig mob, as it was then called.

1773—Bruce, the traveler, in passing the

Bruce, the traveler, in passing the countered an extraordinary phenome non. The mountain tops were hid in the The river scarcely ran at the time of passing it, when suddenly a noise was heard in the mountain above, louder than the loudest thunder. The river immediately assumed torrential proportions, and a wild antelope, surprised by the phenomenon was driven to the the phenomenon, was driven to the station by which the explorer stood.

793—Battle of Saarbuck; the Prusslans defeated by the French, under Pich-

egru.

1800—Battle of Mincio, in Italy; the Austrians defeated by the Frènch, under General Brune, with the loss of twenty-four cannon and 4,600 men.

1823—Thomas Erskine, an English nobleman, and one of the most celebrated of modern forensic orators, died.

1829—President Guerrero, of Maxico, relinguished the extraordinary nowers.

linquished the extraordinary powers granted to him by Congress on account of the Spanish invasion. 835-Remarkable aurora borealis; in extent and magnificence, one of

grandest forms of this mysterious phe-nomenon. It attracted notice through-out the United States and Counda, out the United States and Crinda, and on the 18th was seen in Europe.

1862—A cavalry fight took place near Kingston, North Carolina. The Confederates were driven from their position and their barracks destroyed.

1853—Battle of Knoxville, Tenn.

1868—The rlot act was read in Bolton. Ireland.

1870—Franco-Prussian War; the battle in the neighborhood of Dreux continued.

the neighborhood of Dreux continued, 4—Forty persons were drowned by the sinking of the packet, Empire, at New 879-The trade-mark law of July 8, 1870

protecting registered trade-man throughout the country by act Congress, pronounced unconstitution by the Supreme Court of the Unit

States.

1884—At Paris a committee of the Chamber of Deputies recommended the abolition of life senatorships.

1904—Russo-Japanese War; Japanese repulsed during attack on Poutlioff Hill; Japanese destroy another Russian arsenal and magazine at Port Arthur.

Standing of State Cadets.

Standing of State Cadets.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In your editorial headed "State Cadets and Pay Cadets," you ask the question, "Do State cadets occupy an inferior position because they do not pay their way."

Having been a State cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, I most emphatically say, they do not either in the cadet body or with the faculty.

In class elections where the different officers are chosen, no reference is ever made as to a candidate's being a State cadet or not. And I doubt if any cadet ever cast his builds for or against a can-

ever cast his bailot for or against a candidate because the candidate was a State cadet. In our class, the vice-president, the historian the secretary, two or three assistant leaders of the final german; five, including the business manager and the assistant editor-in-chief of the fifteen members of the editorial staff of "the Bomb." were all State cadets. In these elections, every man stood on his own merit and it was "man against man."

This same state of affairs you will find in both the section-room and the management of the military affairs. The first captini, the quartermaster three of the eight Heutenants, were State cadets. These appointments were made by the faculty.

And I will make this assertion, that to-day not a member of the faculty, with the exception of the super-intendent and the adjutant, can mane three State cadets in the whole corps. This exception was made simply because all arrangements for expenses of the cadets are made through the superintendent and the adjutant keeps the books; so, of course, they would be familiar with that feature.

Any complaint made by a State cadet.

Any complaint made by a State cadet would carry as much inference as if it were made by a pay cadet. CADET, V. M. I., 1904.

Windsor, Va.

The Importance of a Suffix. The Importance of a Suffix.

A British officer in his expense list on government service put down, "Porter, twopence."
The War Office in a verbose letter pointed out that refreshments while in the execution of public duty were not chargeable to the nation. The officer replied that the item did not represent refreshments, but a fee to entirer. He received this notice in answer! "You should have said 'posterage." The officer greatured the hint. Next time he had co-casion to take a hackney coach he put down in his accounts, "Cabbage, two shillings."—Faschange.

James River, Please Note.

(Special to The Times-Distrate).) First Plumber-I see you didn't siny long in Muddylle, Becond Plumber-No; husiness was on the bum.

John Muddville.
Second Plumber-No; husiness was on the bum.
First Plumber-What's the matter?
Didn't the p'pes never bust?
Second Plumber-Oh, yes; the pipes bested often enough, but the water was too thick to leak.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Bears the Bignature Charff Flutchine